

In fact the feudatories and high ecclesiastics of Sicily, themselves of Norman, French, and Italian descent, had become under the two Williams nationalist in temper and strongly averse to foreigners of whatever country they might be. The patriot party which up to the final overthrow of Tancred's cause in 1194 fiercely opposed North-French or German influence, whose leader was Matthew of Ajello, was Falcandua was their advocate, gave as odious a significance to the word "*transmonfani*," by which they indicated the foreigners, as the Lombards a century before had given to the names of the Normans and the "*transalpini*." An instance of this feeling, not lacking in humour, is given by Falcandua, who tells us how William's uncle Roderic, son of the King of Navarre, with many Spanish knights into Sicily at the invitation of the Queen-Regent Marguerite, and given a rich fief; the Sicilians however mocked at his name as being barbarous and unheard of; the Queen, therefore, ordered him to change it to Henry.

To what extent then did the Norman-French of Italy, so short-lived as a

their

impress upon the kingdom they
founded?

The question of may be briefly
'Con-
sidered, The first Normans with
them
the *tongue d'oil* and along with it the
North-Prmeh
gestos of Charlemagne and his

The
exploit! of the Normans in Apulia
and Sidly
were inspirted no less than of
by